



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

New River Gorge National River General Management Plan

Conceptual Alternatives Public Meetings
July 25th, 26th, and 27th, 2006



What We Want to Talk about with You Tonight

What are the Future Possibilities for What's Most Important at the Park?

- 1 Alternative Management Concepts
- 2 Alternative Management Zoning



What are the Future Possibilities for What's Most Important at the Park?

Developing Alternatives

- a sequence of tasks is used to identify, refine, and evaluate alternatives
- begins with “big ideas of what the park should be like”
- the details of each alternative evolve through this process
- impacts of the alternatives are considered along the way
- the public is involved





Alternatives that Must be Considered in the GMP

**Continuation of Existing Management
Alternative**

Range of Reasonable Action Alternatives



Reasonable GMP Action Alternatives should:

- 1 be consistent with the park's purpose and significance**
- 2 focus on the park's fundamental and other important resources**
- 3 reflect the public interests in the park**
- 4 reflect the desirability of providing for a variety of visitor experiences**
- 4 fully consider the potential for environmental impacts**



Seven Elements to be Included in Each GMP Alternative

1

Overall Management Concept

2

**Management
Zones**

3

**Specific
area
Conditions**

5

**Boundary
Modifications**

7

\$

4

Actions

6

**Approach to
Managing
Visitor
Capacity**



What NPS has been Working on So Far and Is Presenting for Public Comment at this Time *(Steps 1 and 2)*

1

Alternative Management Concept

2

Management
Zones

3

Specific
Area
Conditions

5

Boundary
Modifications

7

\$

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Actions

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Approach to
Managing
Visitor
Capacity



Four Concepts that are Open for Public Comment

**Continuation of Existing Management
Alternative**

**Range of Reasonable Action Alternatives
(3 Under Consideration at New River)**



Overall Management Concepts for the Future of the Park

*...”The management concept, which is different for each alternative, makes a convincing case for **the kind of place the park should be – its overall character** in terms of **emphasis on particular kinds of resource conditions and associated visitor experiences...**”*





First – Continuation of Existing Management

**Continuation of Existing Management
Alternative**

**Range of Reasonable Action Alternatives
(3 Under Consideration at New River)**



Concept 1: Continuation of Existing Management



- no new big idea for the future character of the park
- no new emphasis on the way resources are managed
- no new emphasis on what visitors do or experience in the park



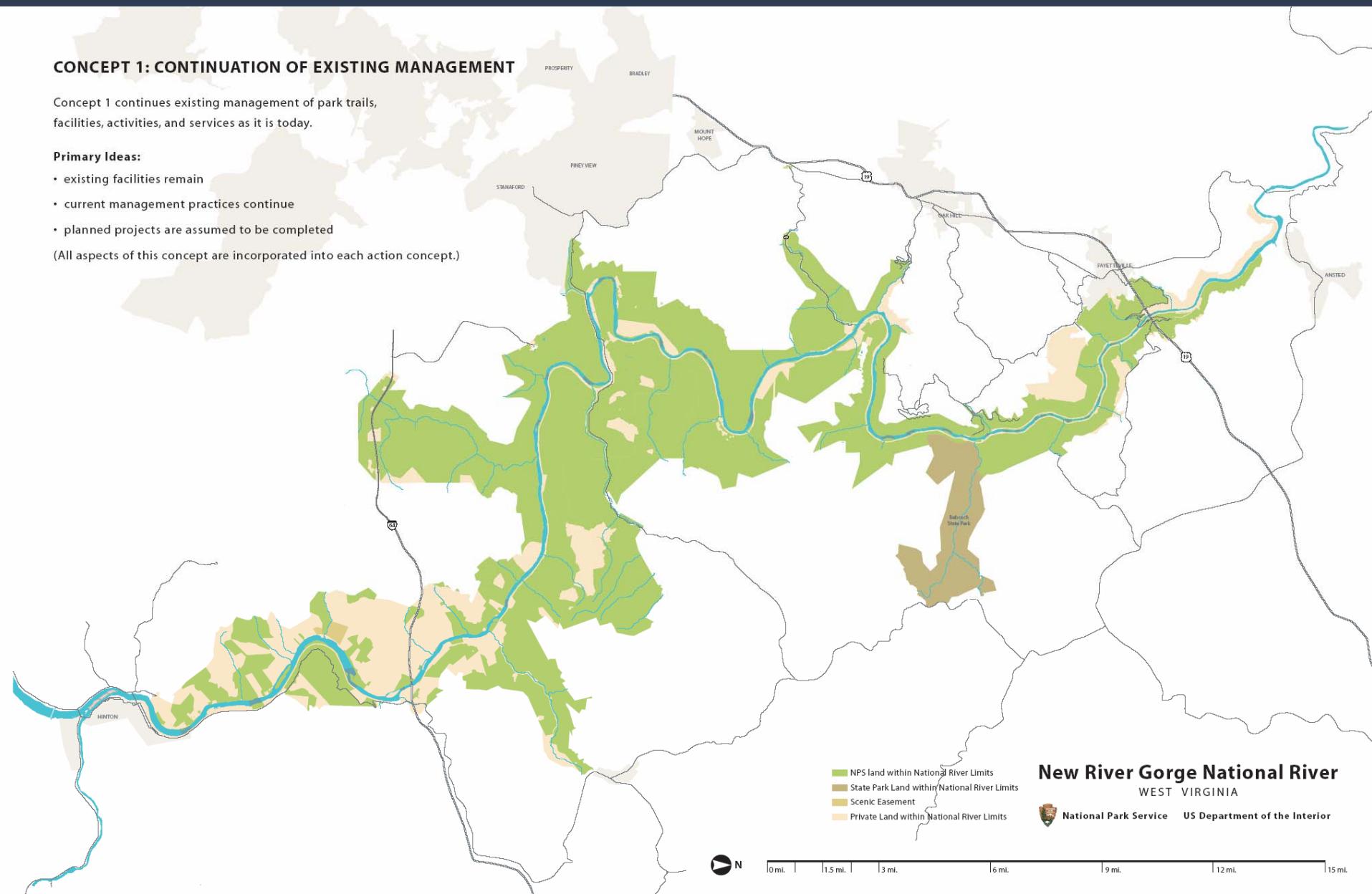
CONCEPT 1: CONTINUATION OF EXISTING MANAGEMENT

Concept 1 continues existing management of park trails, facilities, activities, and services as it is today.

Primary Ideas:

- existing facilities remain
- current management practices continue
- planned projects are assumed to be completed

(All aspects of this concept are incorporated into each action concept.)



New River Gorge National River
WEST VIRGINIA

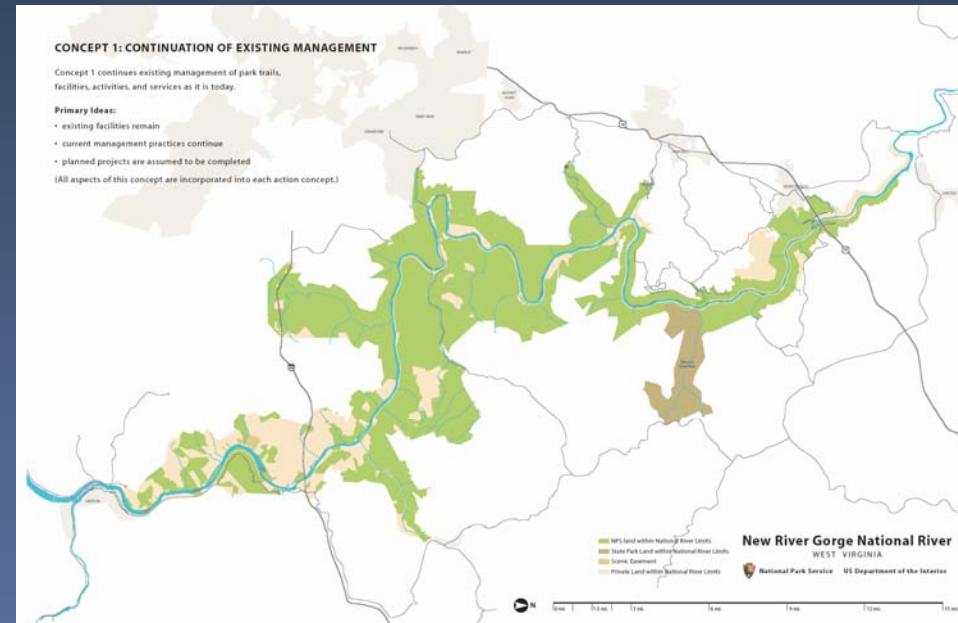


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Concept 1: Continuation of Existing Management

- existing management practices and policies would continue
- existing facilities would remain
 - trails
 - visitor facilities, etc.
- planned projects would be completed
 - *Glade Creek Road*
 - *Cunard Road*
 - *Burnwood EE and Operations*
 - *Nuttallburg stabilization*
 - *New River Parkway, related recreation sites, and land management system*
- land acquisition would continue from willing sellers



This is the “no action” alternative required for the EIS.
All elements of this alternative are part of all alternatives.



Next – The Three Action Alternatives

**Continuation of Existing Management
Alternative**

**Range of Reasonable Action Alternatives
(3 Under Consideration at New River)**



Common **Threads** of the Action Alternatives

- 1 **unifying park concept** – each alternative concept has a unifying concept intended to improve the identity and perception of the park as a national park
- 2 **need to recognize that resources are finite** – we have identified basic concepts that are basically different and illustrated how to achieve an identity for the park with an economy of means
- 3 **“big picture” ideas** – each concept is based upon a big idea - they will need to be further developed to reflect the realities of specific sites and specific types of actions in order to be consistent with the park’s purpose and significance



Common **Elements** of the Three Action Alternatives

- 1 **backcountry forest area** – the core area of most significant unfragmented forest is incorporated into each alternative
- 2 **additional river access points** – these are suggested at Meadow Creek and Brooks Falls in the southern end of the park
- 3 **new campgrounds** – will be proposed at one or more locations to be determined
- 4 **improved park roads** – new park roads would include Highland Road and Backus Mountain Road



Concept 2: Themed Gorge Segments

- a “new big idea” as to the future character of the park
- a new emphasis on how resources are managed
- a new emphasis on what visitors do and how they experience the park





CONCEPT 2: THEMED GORGE SEGMENTS

Concept 2 emphasizes substantial differences among sub-areas of the gorge, providing management support for improvements to reflect their differing character, resources, and visitor experiences. Improvements build upon the cultural resources, interpretive potential, and recreational opportunities of the north and south ends of the park, while retaining a “back-country” and more remote feeling within the middle area of the park.

Primary Ideas:

- cultural resource and interpretive emphasis in the north (industrial) and south (farmsteads) ends of the park
- “backcountry” emphasis in the middle portion of the park offering visitors a primitive outdoor experience
- improvement of “rim to river” experiences, enabling visitors to appreciate the scale of the gorge and the interdependence of cultural and natural resources within it
- interpretation of the park’s settlement, its communities, and its industrial history

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FARMING

Tell the story of farmsteads and related landscapes

BACKCOUNTRY

offer opportunities for primitive outdoor experience (with limited support facilities)

INDUSTRIAL GORGE

Tell the story of coal and railroading

- NPS land within National River Limits
- State Park Land within National River Limits
- Scenic Easement
- Private Land within National River Limits

New River Gorge National River
WEST VIRGINIA



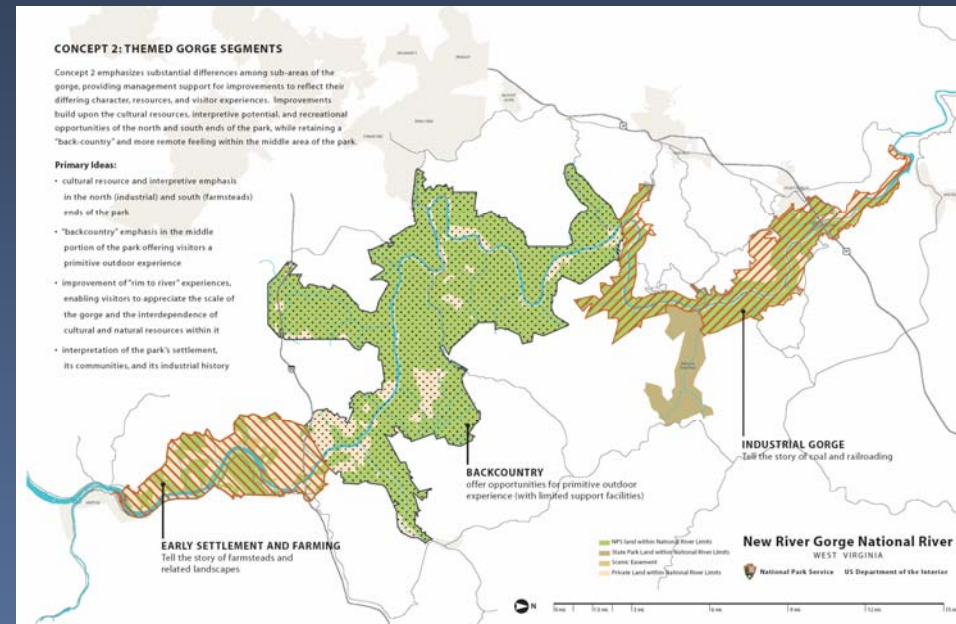
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Rim to river examples:
Nuttallburg to Kaymoor connection
Trump-Lilly to New River connection



Concept 2: Themed Gorge Segments

The Industrial Gorge – enhanced access in the lower gorge to historic coal mining, railroading, and lumbering sites – most now in ruins – would offer visitors new experiences and opportunities to learn about the region’s history



Company Store and Swinging Bridge at Nuttallburg



Hamlet



Beury



Concept 2: Themed Gorge Segments

Early Settlement and Farming – the pastoral landscape of subsistence farms would be restored in the upper gorge offering visitors new experiences and opportunities to learn about the region's agricultural history



Richmond Farm



Phillips Farm



Cochrane Farm



Trump-Lilly Farm

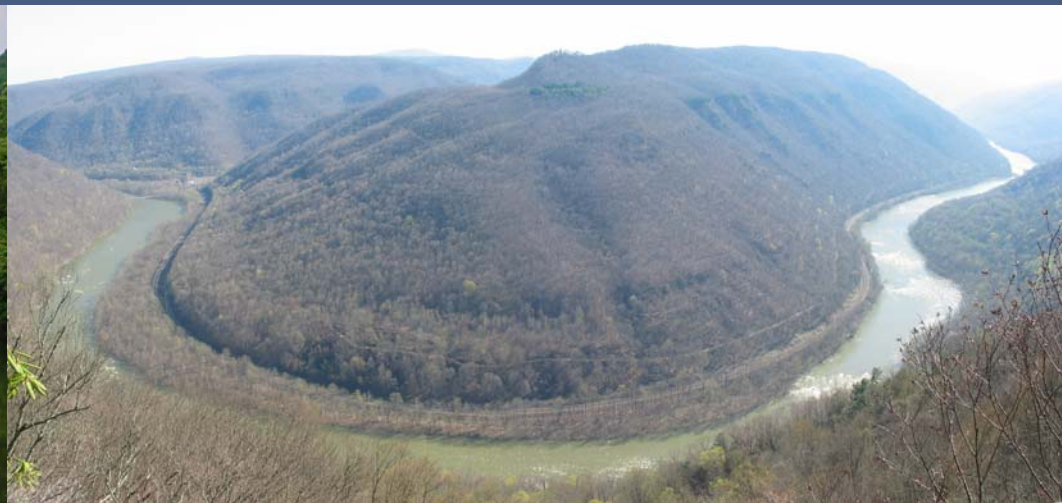


Concept 2: Themed Gorge Segments

Backcountry – the middle gorge would be managed as backcountry where visitors would have primitive experiences with limited development of trails, roads, and camping facilities



Backcountry in the Middle Gorge
Viewed from McCreery



Backcountry in the Middle Gorge
Viewed from Grandview



Concept 3: Through Park Connector

- a “new big idea” as to the future character of the park
- a new emphasis on how resources are managed
- a new emphasis on what visitors do and how they experience the park



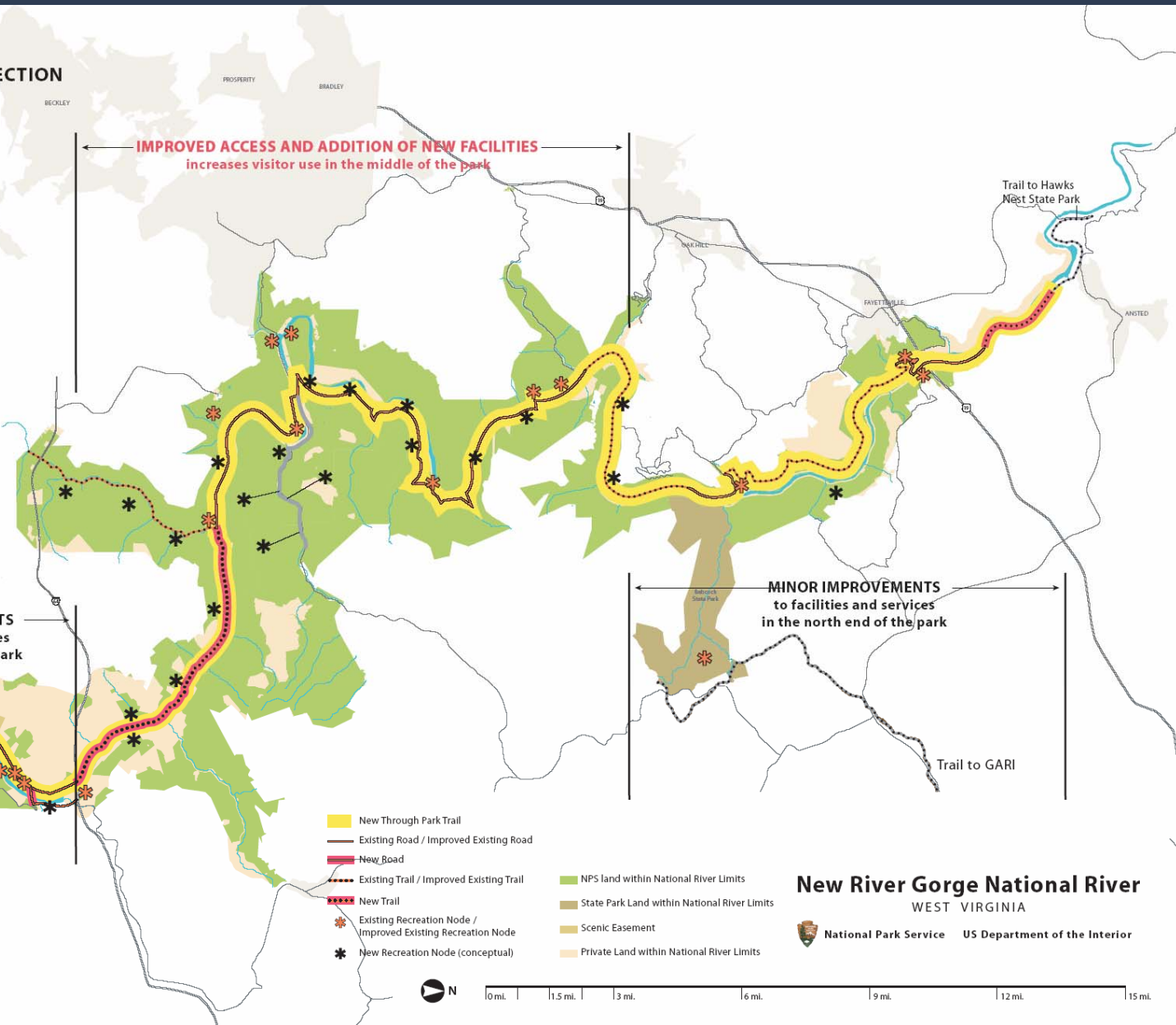


CONCEPT 3: THROUGH PARK CONNECTION

Concept 3 unifies the park by providing a north-south through park connection that enables visitors to use a combination of improved scenic roads and trails at or near the river. New access and facilities in the middle of the park balance opportunities for visitors throughout the park.

Primary Ideas:

- a unified park with balanced visitor use
- emphasis on recreation, scenic experiences, and discovery of cultural resources
- expanded visitor access to the middle of the park with added recreation and support facilities (such as parking, river access, fishing access, picnic areas, overlooks, camping opportunities, and comfort stations)



New River Gorge National River
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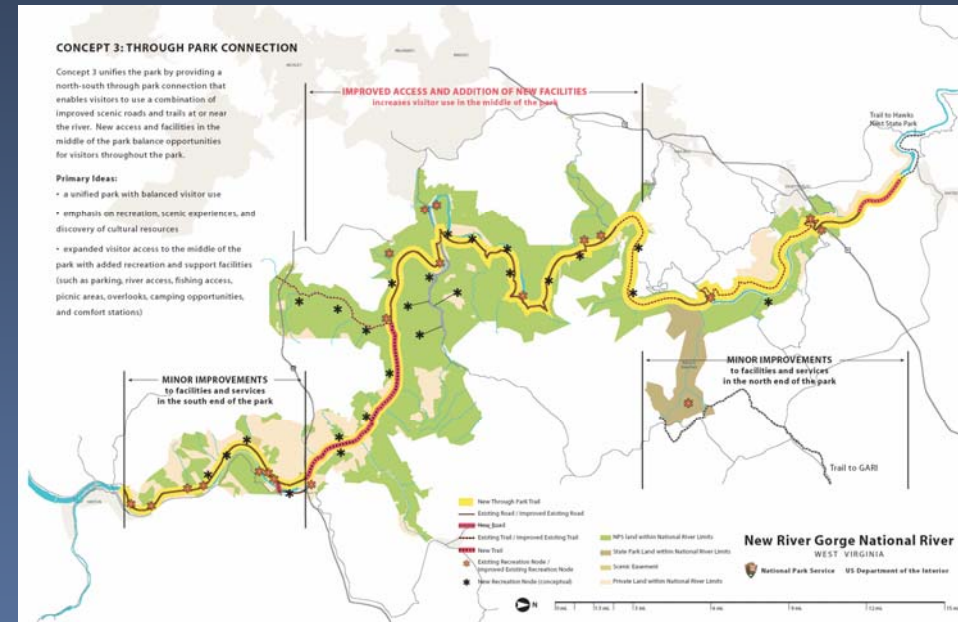


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Concept 3: Through Park Connection

- unify the park
- distribute visitors more evenly
- through park connection provides a common point of reference and way of orientation along the river
- emphasis on recreation, scenic experiences, and discovery of cultural resources
- expanded visitor access to the middle of the park with added recreation and support facilities (such as parking, river access, fishing access, picnic areas, overlooks, camping opportunities, and comfort stations)



***The through park connection:
could be a continuous trail,
OR
a combination of modes***



Concept 3: Through Park Connector

Through Park Connector – travel through the park from Hinton to Ansted would be possible via a combination of roads, restored historic roads and railroad grades, and single-track trails



McKendree Road in the Middle Gorge could become part of the Through Park Connector



Restored historic roads and railroad grades would become part of the Through Park Connector



Existing and New Single-Track Trails would become part of the Through Park Connector

Concept 4: River Gateways and Rim to River Experiences

- a “new big idea” as to the future character of the park
- a new emphasis on how resources are managed
- a new emphasis on what visitors do and how they experience the park



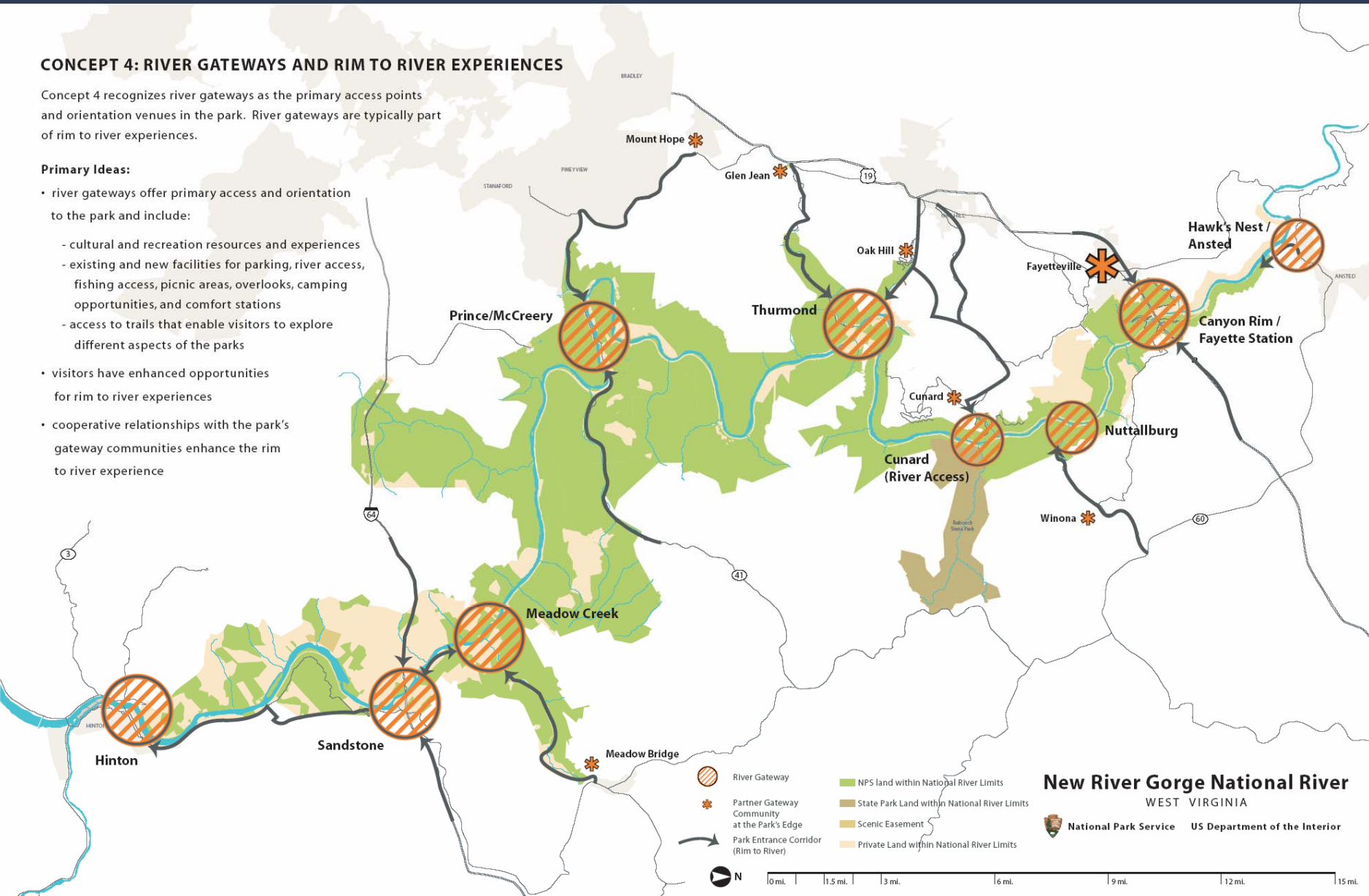


CONCEPT 4: RIVER GATEWAYS AND RIM TO RIVER EXPERIENCES

Concept 4 recognizes river gateways as the primary access points and orientation venues in the park. River gateways are typically part of rim to river experiences.

Primary Ideas:

- river gateways offer primary access and orientation to the park and include:
 - cultural and recreation resources and experiences
 - existing and new facilities for parking, river access, fishing access, picnic areas, overlooks, camping opportunities, and comfort stations
 - access to trails that enable visitors to explore different aspects of the parks
- visitors have enhanced opportunities for rim to river experiences
- cooperative relationships with the park's gateway communities enhance the rim to river experience



New River Gorge National River
WEST VIRGINIA

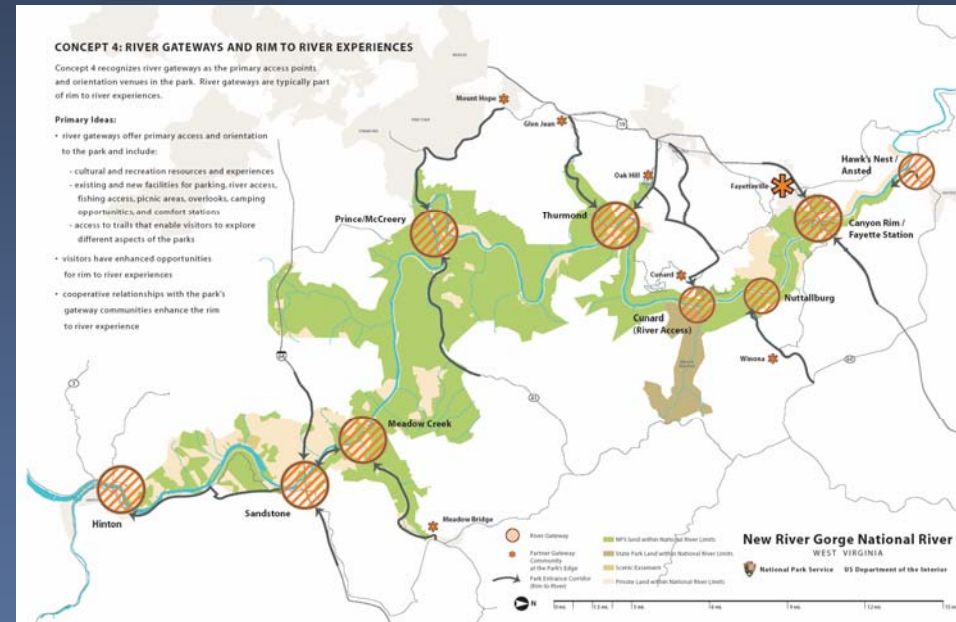


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Concept 4: River Gateways and Rim to River Experiences

- River gateways are typically part of rim to river experiences and offer primary access and orientation to the park and include:
 - *cultural, natural, and recreation resources and experiences*
 - *existing and new facilities for parking, river access, fishing access, picnic areas, overlooks, camping opportunities, and comfort stations*
 - *access to trails that enable visitors to explore different aspects of the parks*
- Cooperative relationships with the park's gateway communities are integral to the rim to river experience



River gateways concentrate visitor services and information along the river, but are based on rim-to-river connections



Concept 4: River Gateways and Rim to River Experiences

River Gateways (*places within the park or where the river enters and leaves the park*)

Thurmond



Cunard River
Access



Prince



Meadow Creek



Hinton



Fayette Station



Concept 4: River Gateways and Rim to River Experiences

Partner Gateway Communities at the Park's Edge

Cunard



Oak Hill



Fayetteville



Winona



Concept 4: River Gateways and Rim to River Experiences

Rim to River Experiences

- rim to river experiences occur along clearly marked travel routes with pull-offs and interpretive opportunities
- they occur along roads and trails
- collaboration among NPS and its partners makes these experiences possible



Other examples might be:

- Trump-Lilly Farm to the New River
- Grandview to Royal
- Beckley to Prince
- Meadow Bridge to Meadow Creek
- Glen Jean to Thurmond





New River Gorge National River

General Management Plan

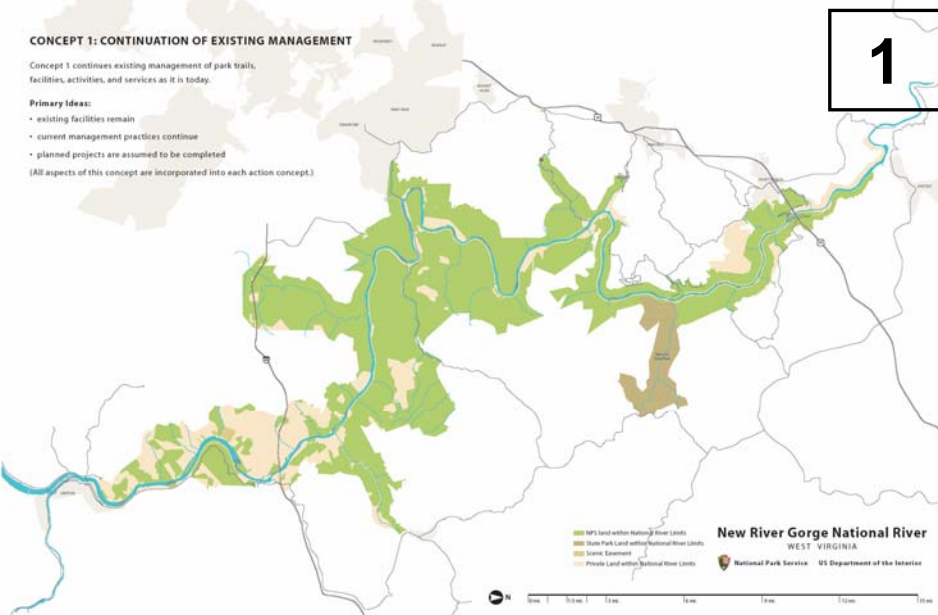
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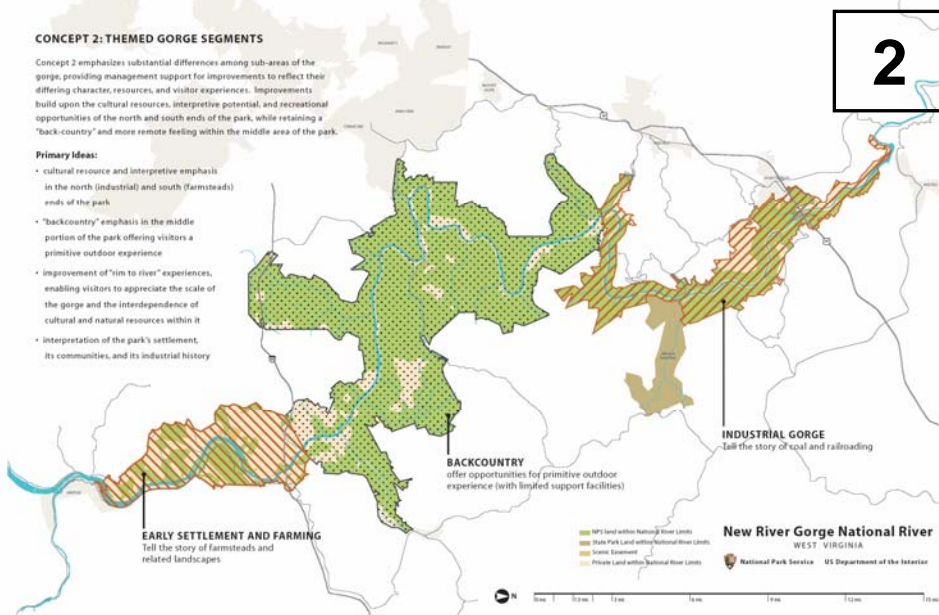
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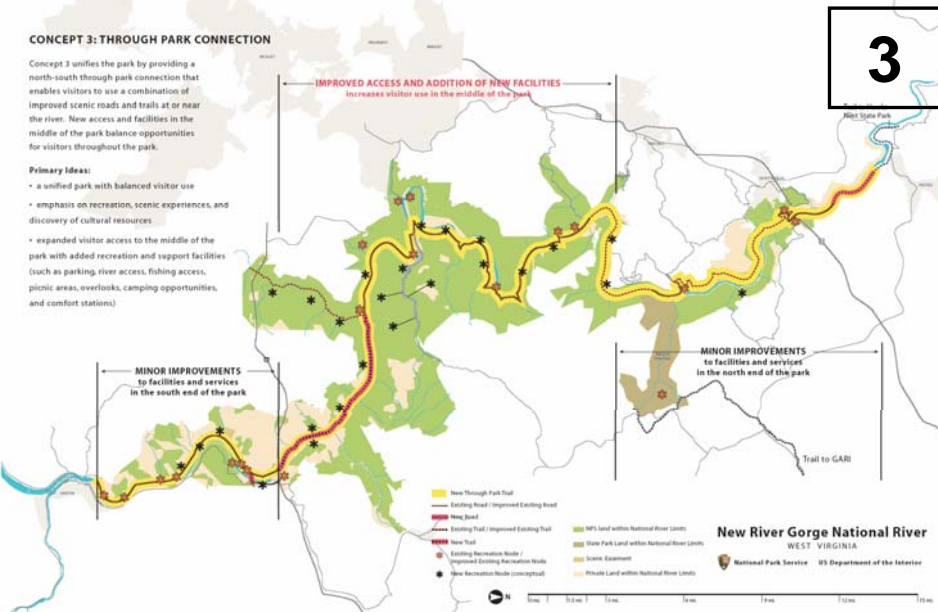
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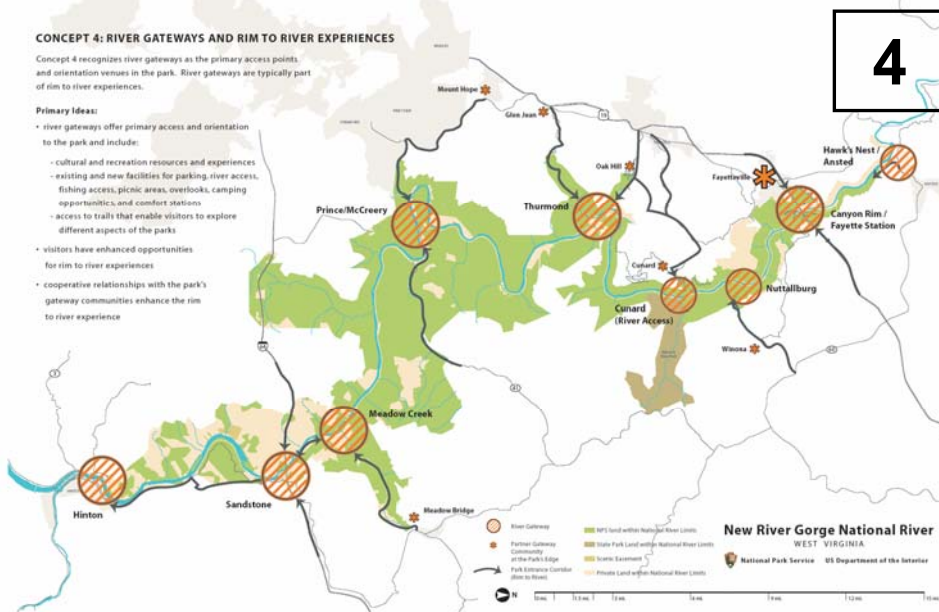
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4



What We Want to Talk about with You Tonight

What are the Future Possibilities for What's Most Important at the Park?

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Management Zoning

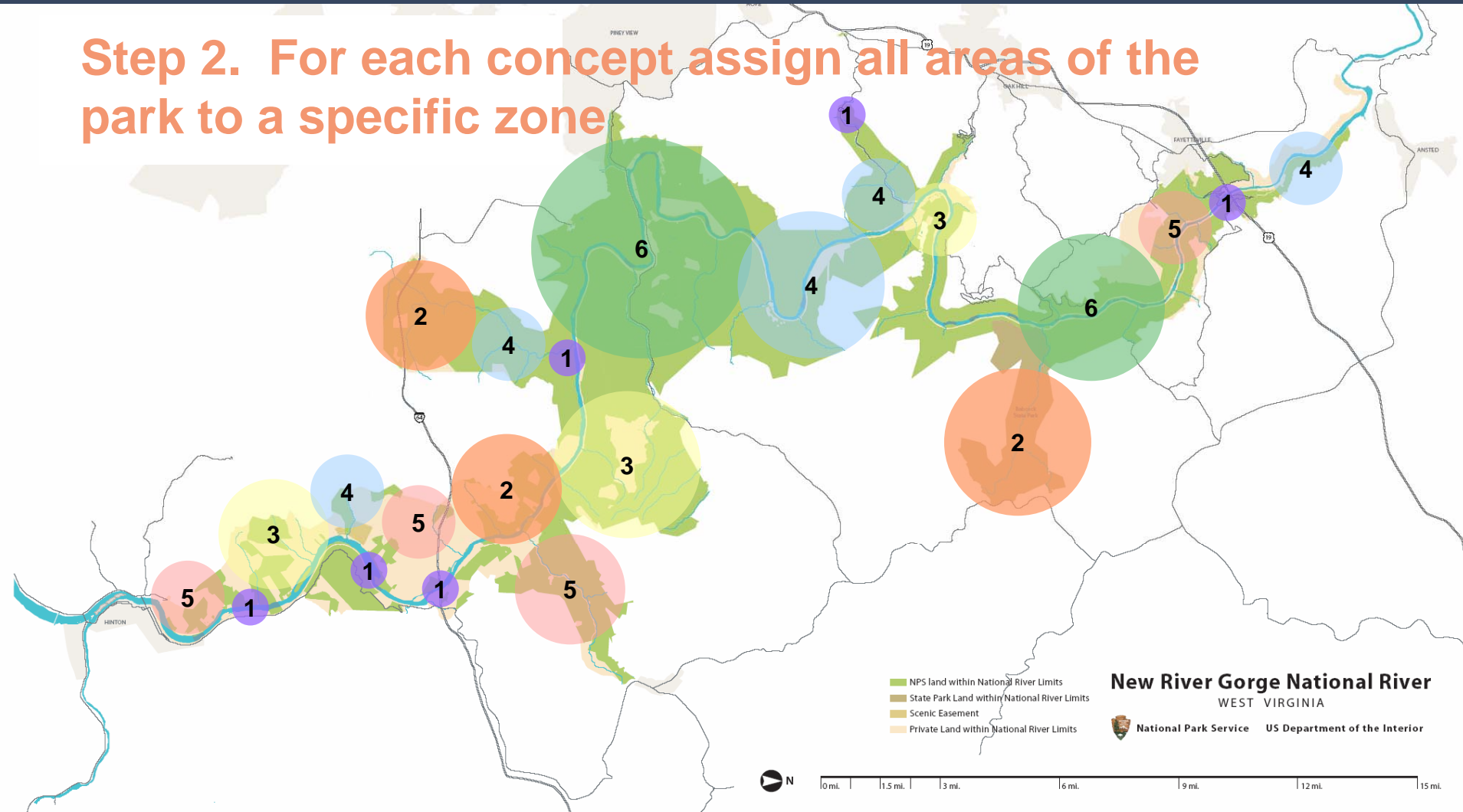
Step 1. Define the potentially appropriate management zones for New River Gorge





Management Zoning

Step 2. For each concept assign all areas of the park to a specific zone





Six Proposed Management Zones for the Park

- 1 Backcountry Forest Zone**
- 2 Other Forest Zone**
- 3 River / Riparian Zone**
- 4 Cultural Landscape Focal Area Zone**
- 5 Park Development Zone**
- 6 Community Zone**



Six Proposed Management Zones for the Park

Zones that Vary Significantly from Concept to Concept

- 1 Backcountry Forest Zone
- 2 Other Forest Zone

Zones that are Similar from Concept to Concept

- 3 River / Riparian Zone
- 4 Cultural Landscape Focal Area Zone
- 5 Park Development Zone
- 6 Community Zone

- Zoning determines how **resources** will be managed
- Zoning defines what **visitor facilities** may be provided



Proposed NERI Management Zones

1. Backcountry Forest Zone



Overall Zone Conditions

- intact contiguous forest is generally maintained, with **negligible** site-specific forest fragmentation
- natural processes may be **negligibly** modified
- native species predominate
- **low impact** primitive recreation opportunities occur
- visitor use is generally **low**

Initial Ideas for NERI Management Zones

2. Other Forest Zone



Overall Zone Conditions

- intact contiguous forest is generally maintained, with **minor** site-specific forest fragmentation
- natural processes may be **minimally** modified
- native species predominate
- **moderate impact** recreation opportunities occur
- visitor use is **low to moderate**

Initial Ideas for NERI Management Zones

3. River/Riparian Zone



Overall Zone Conditions

- natural hydrologic processes support a high integrity sustainable aquatic and riparian ecosystem
- **negligible** modification may occur for visitor access
- water quality conditions are generally good and are static or generally improving
- **low impact** primitive recreation activities occur
- visitor use is **low to high**



Initial Ideas for NERI Management Zones

4. Cultural Landscape Focal Area



Overall Zone Conditions

- historic buildings, structures and landscape are preserved, made **readily visible and accessible**
- visitor use is **moderate to high**



NERI Management Zones

5. Park Development Zone



Overall Zone Conditions

- **active management** occurs to accommodate intense visitor use for visitor services and river access
- developed areas are **convenient and accessible**
- **diverse recreation opportunities** occur
- visitor use is **moderate to high**



NERI Management Zones

6. Community Zone

Overall Zone Conditions

- collaboration between NPS and local governments and landowners seeks to sustain communities





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Tell the story of farmsteads and related landscapes

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New River Gorge National River
WEST VIRGINIA



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0 mi. | 1.5 mi. | 3 mi. | 6 mi. | 9 mi. | 12 mi. | 15 mi.



CONCEPT 2: THEMED GORGE SEGMENTS MANAGEMENT ZONES

Backcountry Forest Zone

- intact contiguous forest is generally maintained, with negligible site-specific forest fragmentation
- natural processes may be negligibly modified
- native species predominate
- low impact primitive recreation opportunities occur
- visitor use is generally low

Other Forest Zone

- intact contiguous forest is generally maintained, with minor site-specific forest fragmentation
- natural processes may be minimally modified
- native species predominate
- moderate impact recreation opportunities occur
- visitor use is low to moderate

River / Riparian Zone

- natural hydrologic processes support a high integrity sustainable aquatic and riparian ecosystem
- negligible modification may occur for visitor access
- water quality conditions are generally good and are static or generally improving
- low impact primitive recreation activities occur
- visitor use is low to high

Cultural Landscape Focal Area Zone

- historic buildings, structures and landscape are preserved, made readily visible and accessible
- visitor use is moderate to high

Park Development Zone

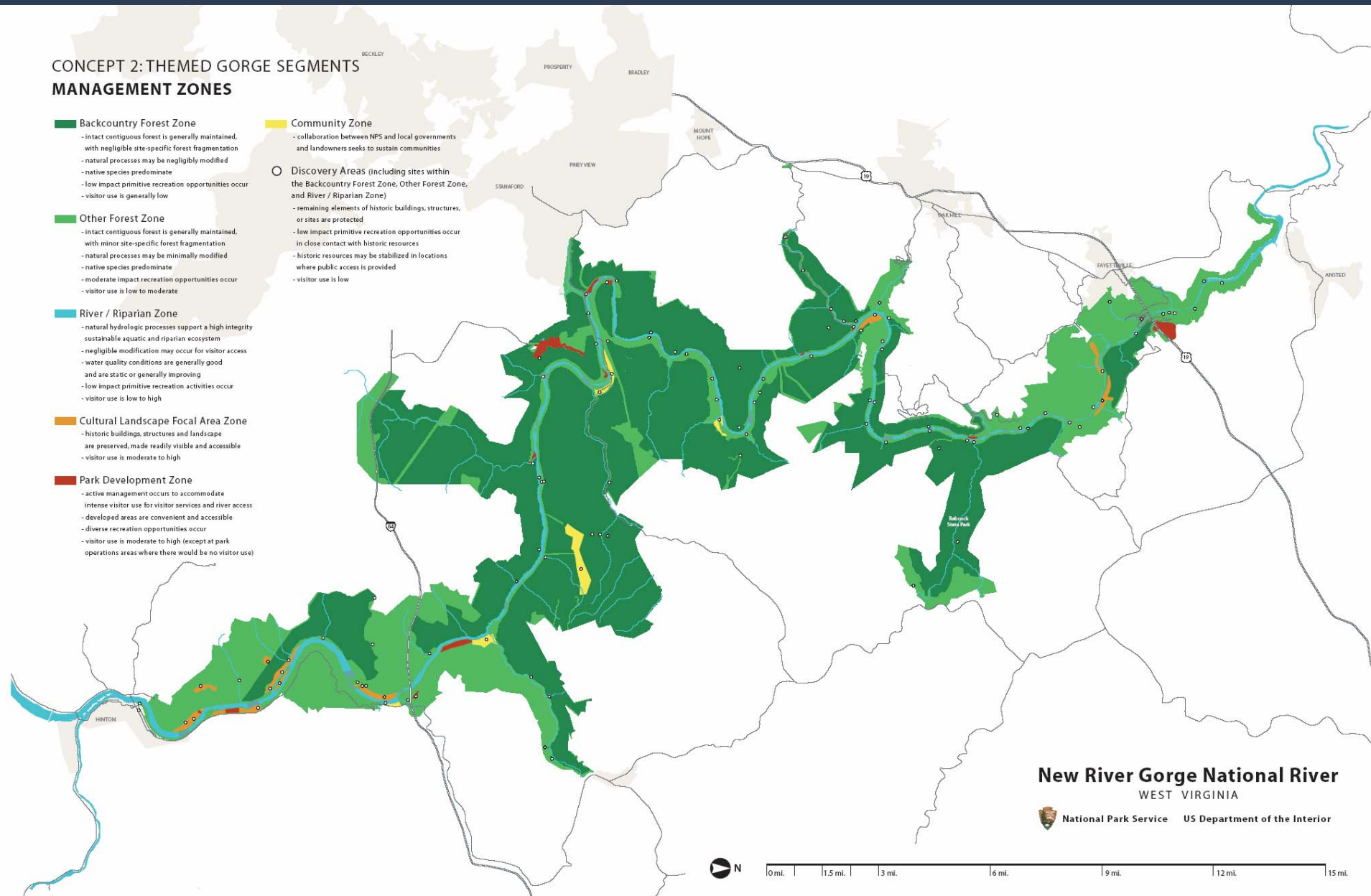
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- developed areas are convenient and accessible
- diverse recreation opportunities occur
- visitor use is moderate to high (except at park operations areas where there would be no visitor use)

Community Zone

- collaboration between NPS and local governments and landowners seeks to sustain communities

Discovery Areas (including sites within the Backcountry Forest Zone, Other Forest Zone, and River / Riparian Zone)

- remaining elements of historic buildings, structures, or sites are protected
- low impact primitive recreation opportunities occur in close contact with historic resources
- historic resources may be stabilized in locations where public access is provided
- visitor use is low



New River Gorge National River
WEST VIRGINIA



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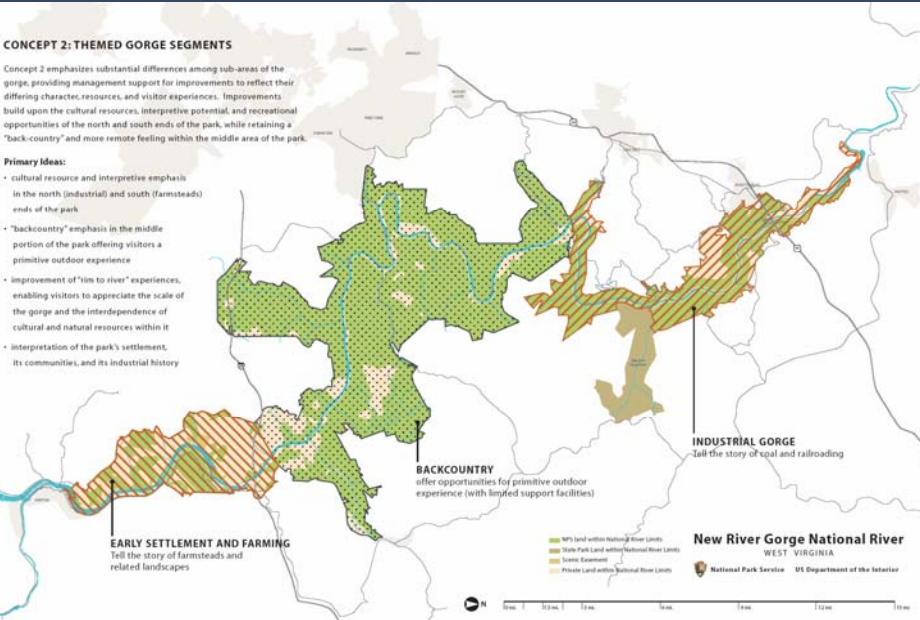


Alternative 2 – Concept and Management Zones

CONCEPT 2: THEMED GORGE SEGMENTS

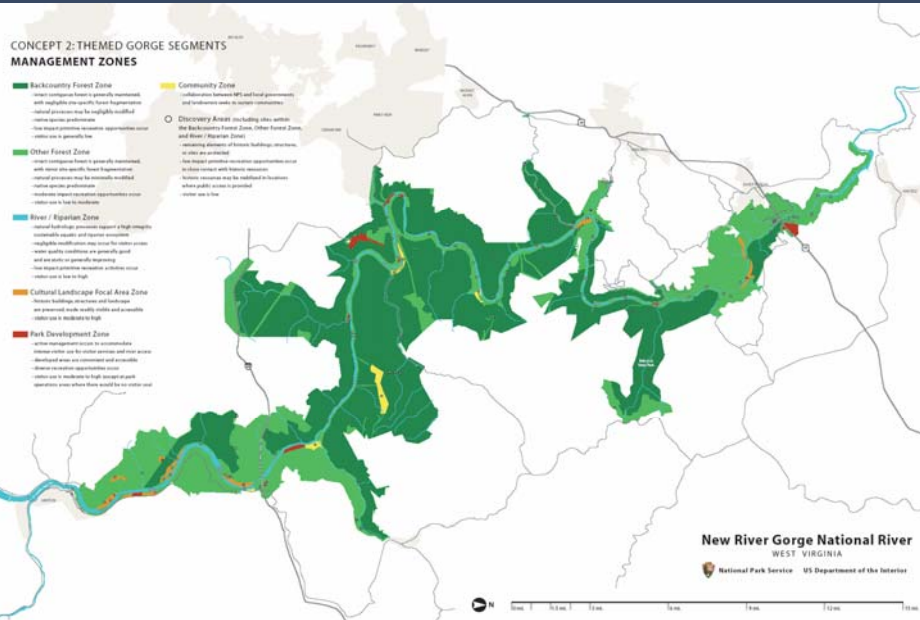
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CONCEPT 2: THEMED GORGE SEGMENTS
MANAGEMENT ZONES

- Backcountry Forest Zone**
- scenic landscape forest is generally maintained with emphasis on quality forest management
- cultural resources may be negatively affected
- use requires primitive to moderate opportunities
- visitor use is generally low
- Other Forest Zone**
- scenic landscape forest is generally maintained with some site specific forest management
- cultural resources may be negatively affected
- visitor use is generally low
- River / Riparian Zone**
- scenic landscape resources support a high integrity ecosystem with aquatic and riparian resources
- ecological modification may occur for visitor access
- water quality conditions are generally good and are used in general management
- use requires primitive to moderate opportunities
- visitor use is low to high
- Cultural Landscape Focal Area Zone**
- historic buildings, structures and landscapes are preserved in the study units and in the vicinity
- visitor use is moderate to high
- Park Development Zone**
- where development occurs in communities
- historic visitor use for visitor services and other services
- developed areas are maintained and improved
- visitor use is moderate to high
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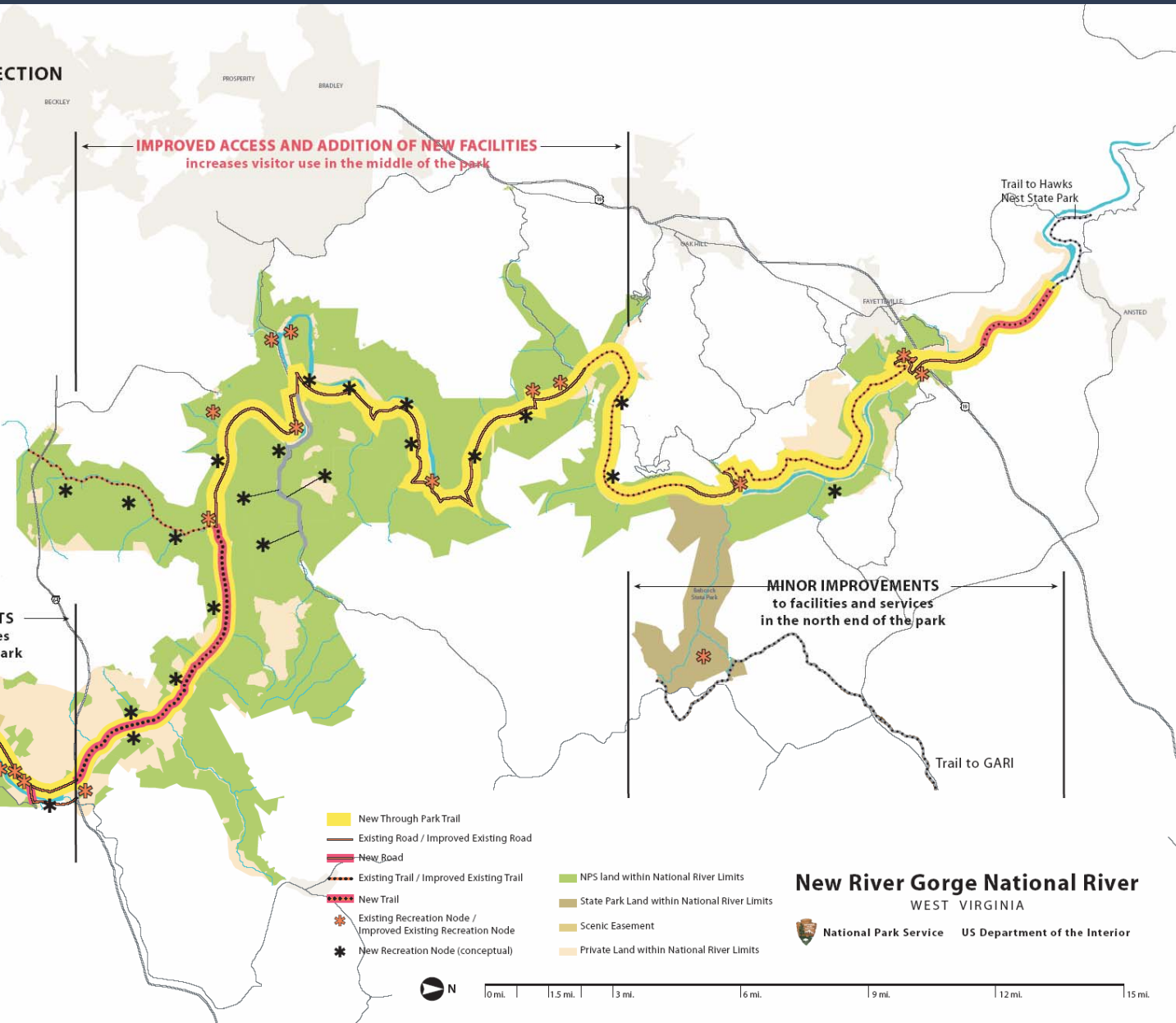


CONCEPT 3: THROUGH PARK CONNECTION

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WEST VIRGINIA



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CONCEPT 3: THROUGH PARK CONNECTION MANAGEMENT ZONES

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- natural processes may be minimally modified
- native species predominate
- moderate impact recreation opportunities occur
- visitor use is low to moderate

River / Riparian Zone

- natural hydrologic processes support a high integrity sustainable aquatic and riparian ecosystem
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Cultural Landscape Focal Area Zone

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Park Development Zone

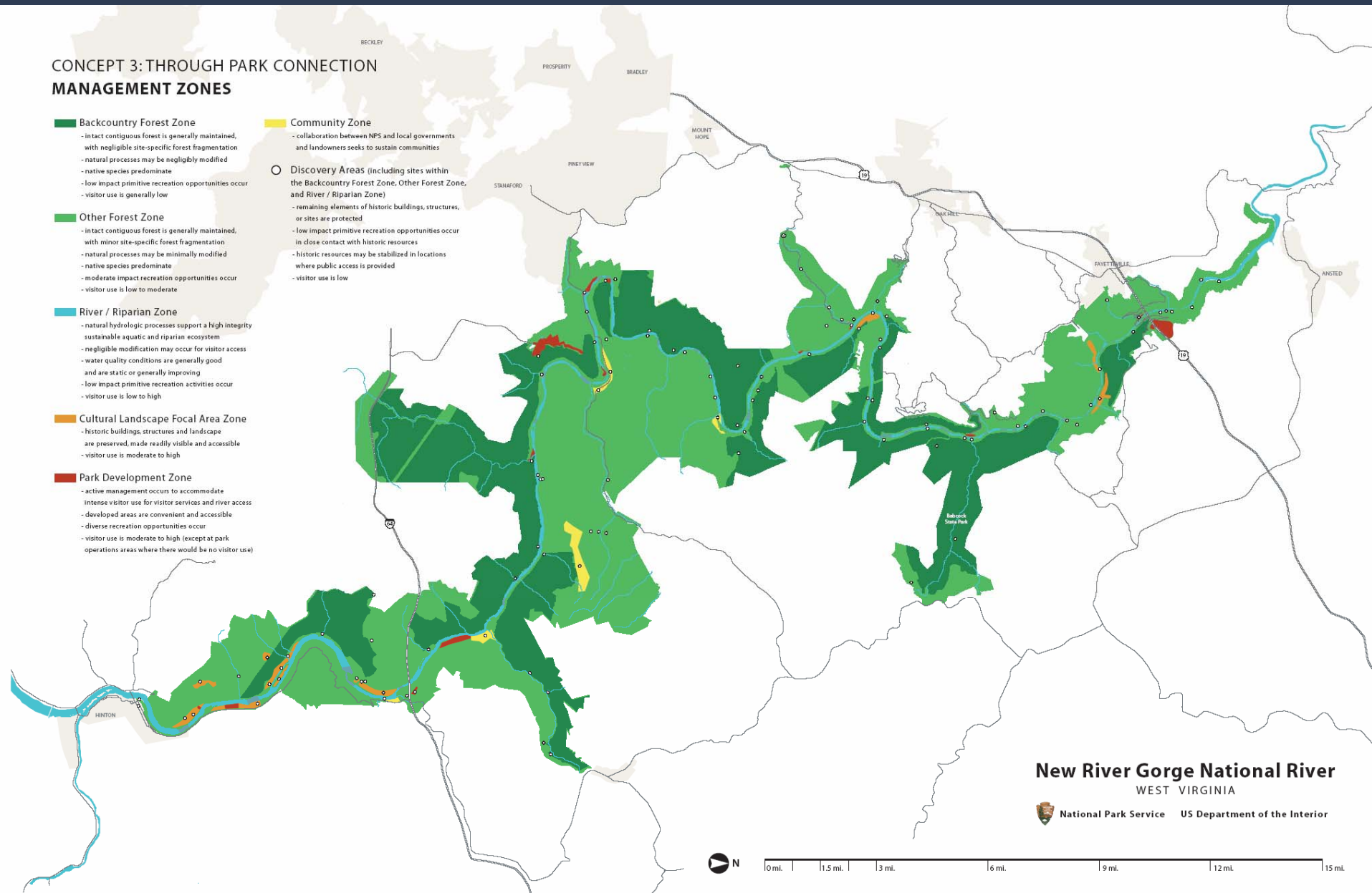
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- visitor use is low





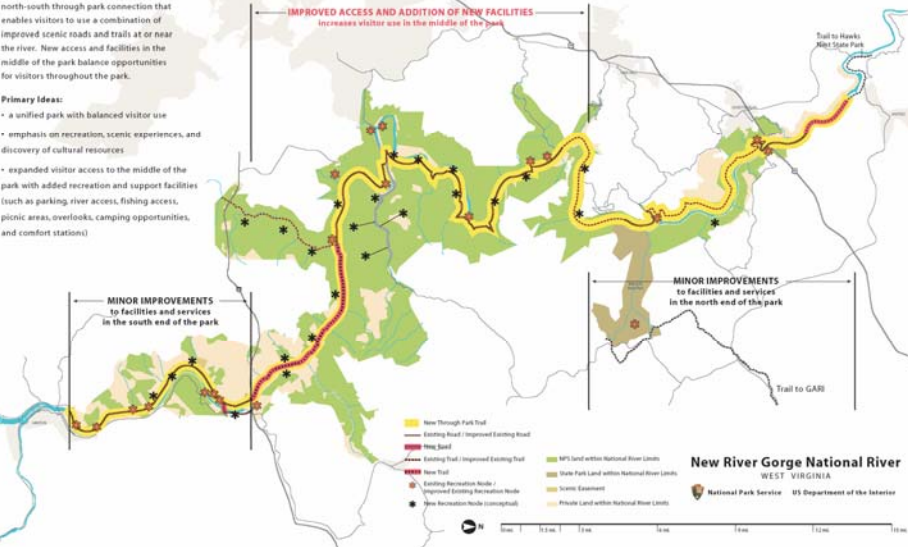
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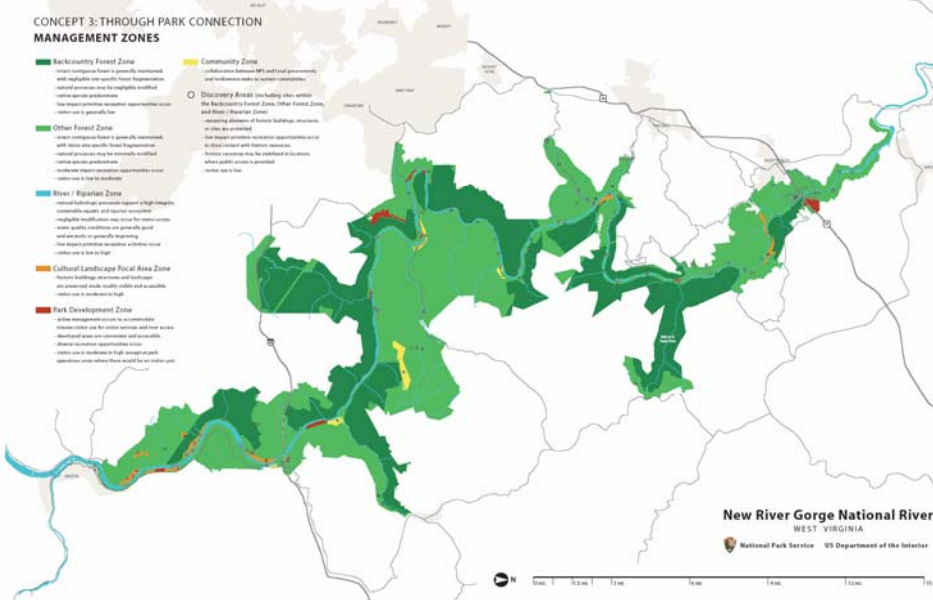
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MINOR IMPROVEMENTS
to facilities and services
in the south end of the park



CONCEPT 3: THROUGH PARK CONNECTION MANAGEMENT ZONES

- Backcountry Forest Zone**
 - intact coniferous forest is generally maintained and regulates the quality of water hydroperiod
 - natural processes must be explicitly modified
 - some resource protection
 - low impact primitive recreation opportunities occur
 - visitor use is generally low
- Other Forest Zone**
 - intact coniferous forest is generally maintained, with some selective forest hydroperiod
 - natural processes must be explicitly modified
 - some resource protection
 - moderate impact recreation opportunities occur
 - visitor use is low to moderate
- River / Riparian Zone**
 - natural landscape resources support a high integrity
 - considerable aquatic and riparian ecosystem
 - multiple modifications may occur for visitor access
 - water quality conditions are generally good and are stable or generally improving
 - low impact primitive recreation activities occur
 - visitor use is low to high
- Cultural Landscape Rural Area Zone**
 - historic buildings, structures and landscape
 - are preserved in a rural setting and are available
 - visitor use is moderate to high
- Park Development Zone**
 - active management occurs to accommodate
 - intense visitor use for visitor services and other services
 - developed areas are concentrated and accessible
 - diverse recreation opportunities occur
 - visitor use is moderate to high
- Community Zone**
 - collaboration between NPS and local governments and businesses seeks to protect community
- Discovery Area**
 - are located along within the Backcountry Forest Zone, Other Forest Zone, and River / Riparian Zone
 - remaining elements of historic buildings, structures, or sites are preserved
 - low impact recreation opportunities occur
 - in close contact with historic resources
 - historic resources are for educational purposes where public access is provided
 - visitor use is low



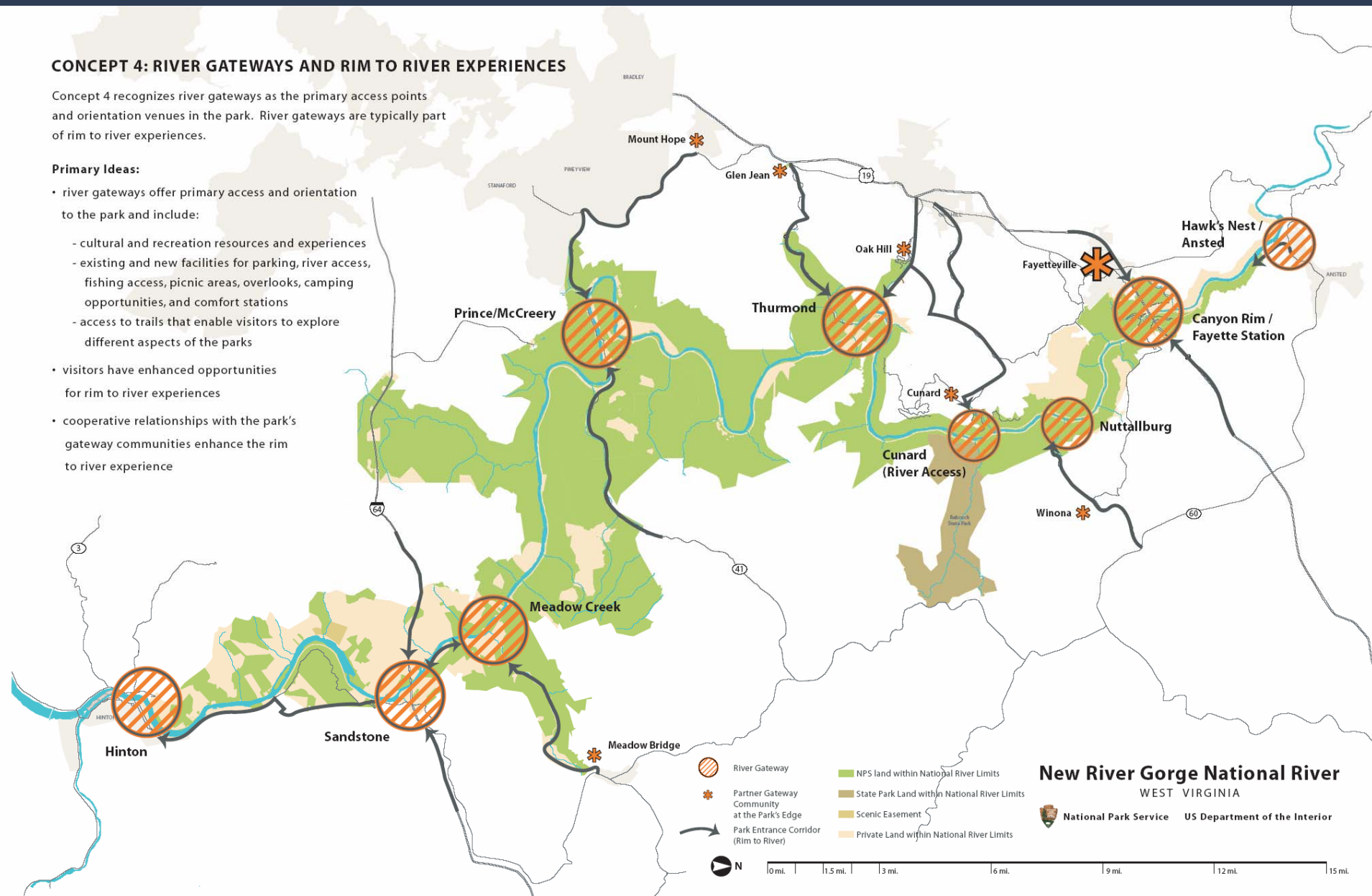


CONCEPT 4: RIVER GATEWAYS AND RIM TO RIVER EXPERIENCES

Concept 4 recognizes river gateways as the primary access points and orientation venues in the park. River gateways are typically part of rim to river experiences.

Primary Ideas:

- river gateways offer primary access and orientation to the park and include:
 - cultural and recreation resources and experiences
 - existing and new facilities for parking, river access, fishing access, picnic areas, overlooks, camping opportunities, and comfort stations
 - access to trails that enable visitors to explore different aspects of the parks
- visitors have enhanced opportunities for rim to river experiences
- cooperative relationships with the park's gateway communities enhance the rim to river experience

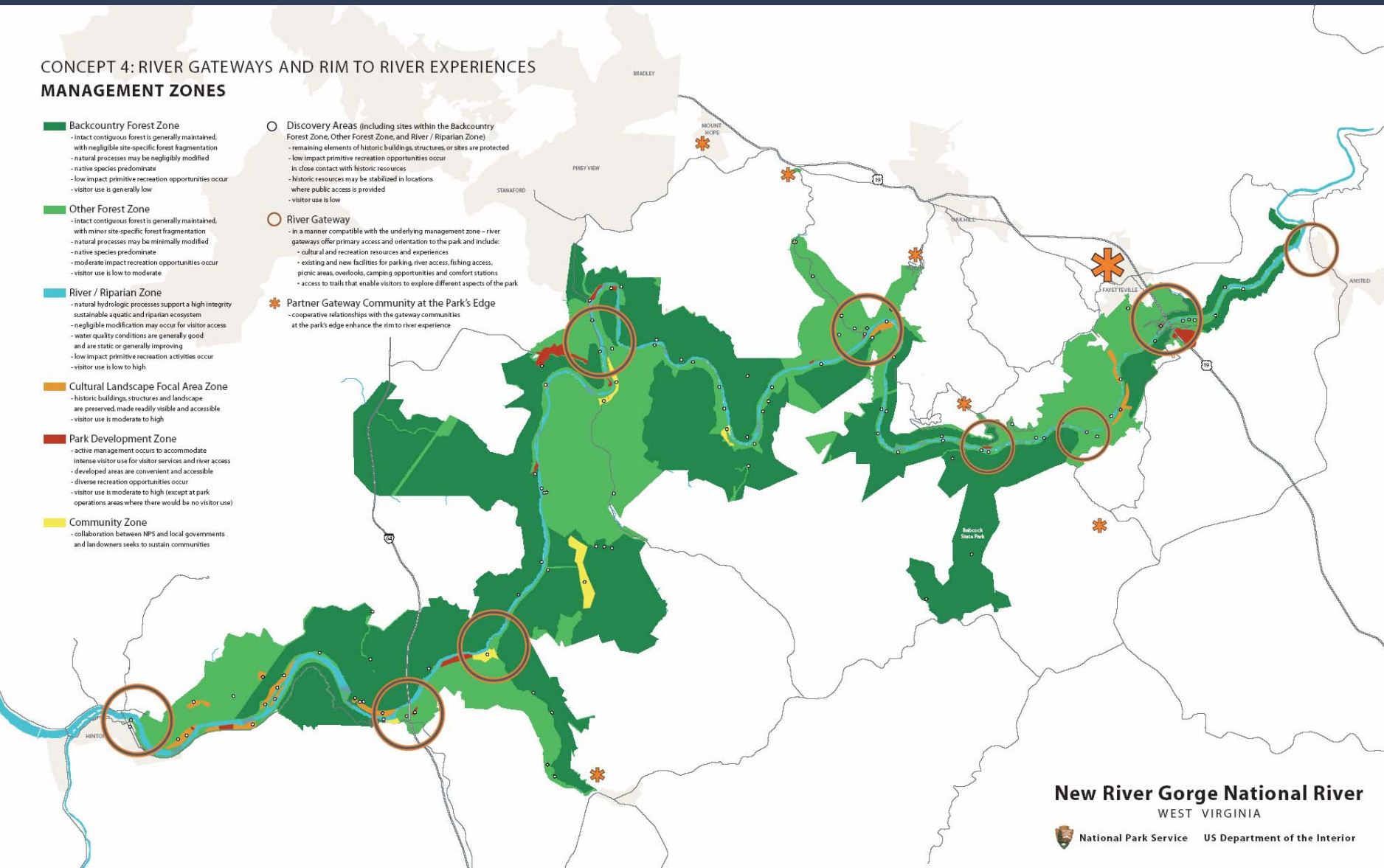




CONCEPT 4: RIVER GATEWAYS AND RIM TO RIVER EXPERIENCES MANAGEMENT ZONES

- Backcountry Forest Zone**
 - intact contiguous forest is generally maintained, with negligible site-specific forest fragmentation
 - natural processes may be negligibly modified
 - native species predominate
 - low impact primitive recreation opportunities occur
 - visitor use is generally low
- Other Forest Zone**
 - intact contiguous forest is generally maintained, with minor site-specific forest fragmentation
 - natural processes may be minimally modified
 - native species predominate
 - moderate impact recreation opportunities occur
 - visitor use is low to moderate
- River / Riparian Zone**
 - natural hydrologic processes support a high integrity sustainable aquatic and riparian ecosystem
 - negligible modification may occur for visitor access
 - water quality conditions are generally good and are static or generally improving
 - low impact primitive recreation activities occur
 - visitor use is low to high
- Cultural Landscape Focal Area Zone**
 - historic buildings, structures and landscape are preserved, made readily visible and accessible
 - visitor use is moderate to high
- Park Development Zone**
 - active management occurs to accommodate intense visitor use for visitor services and river access
 - developed areas are convenient and accessible
 - diverse recreation opportunities occur
 - visitor use is moderate to high (except at park operations areas where there would be no visitor use)
- Community Zone**
 - collaboration between NPS and local governments and landowners seeks to sustain communities

- Discovery Areas** (including sites within the Backcountry Forest Zone, Other Forest Zone, and River / Riparian Zone)
 - remaining elements of historic buildings, structures, or sites are protected
 - low impact primitive recreation opportunities occur in close contact with historic resources
 - historic resources may be stabilized in locations where public access is provided
 - visitor use is low
- River Gateway**
 - in a manner compatible with the underlying management zone - river gateways offer primary access and orientation to the park and include:
 - cultural and recreation resources and experiences
 - existing and new facilities for parking, river access, fishing access, picnic areas, overlooks, camping opportunities and comfort stations
 - access to trails that enable visitors to explore different aspects of the park
- Partner Gateway Community at the Park's Edge**
 - cooperative relationships with the gateway communities at the park's edge enhance the rim to river experience





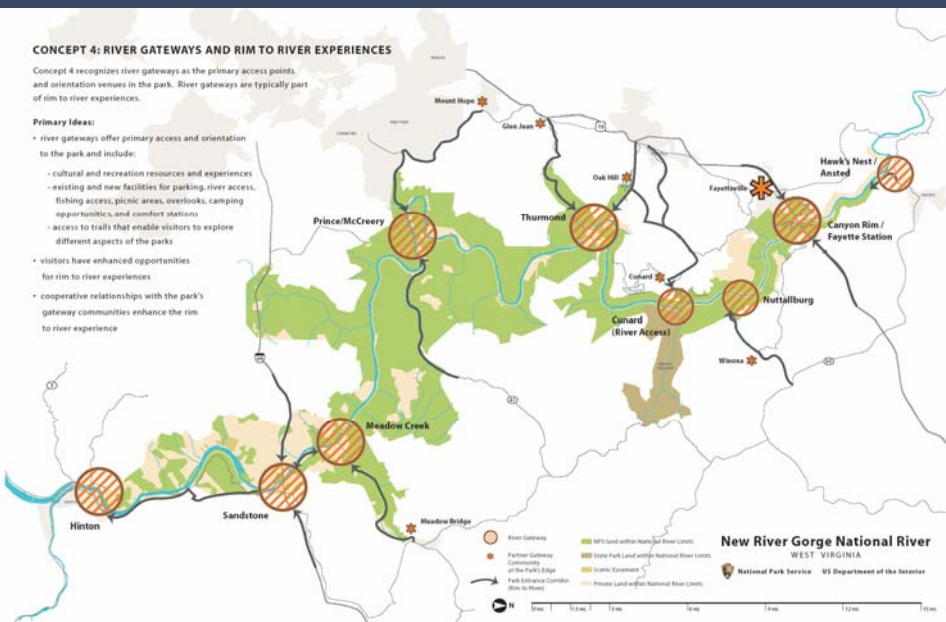
Alternative 4 – Concept and Management Zones

CONCEPT 4: RIVER GATEWAYS AND RIM TO RIVER EXPERIENCES

Concept 4 recognizes river gateways as the primary access points, and orientation venues in the park. River gateways are typically part of rim to river experiences.

Primary Ideas:

- river gateways offer primary access and orientation to the park and include:
 - cultural and recreation resources and experiences
 - existing and new facilities for parking, river access, fishing access, picnic areas, overlooks, camping opportunities, and comfort stations
 - access to trails that enable visitors to explore different aspects of the parks
- visitors have enhanced opportunities for rim to river experiences
- cooperative relationships with the park's gateway communities enhance the rim to river experience

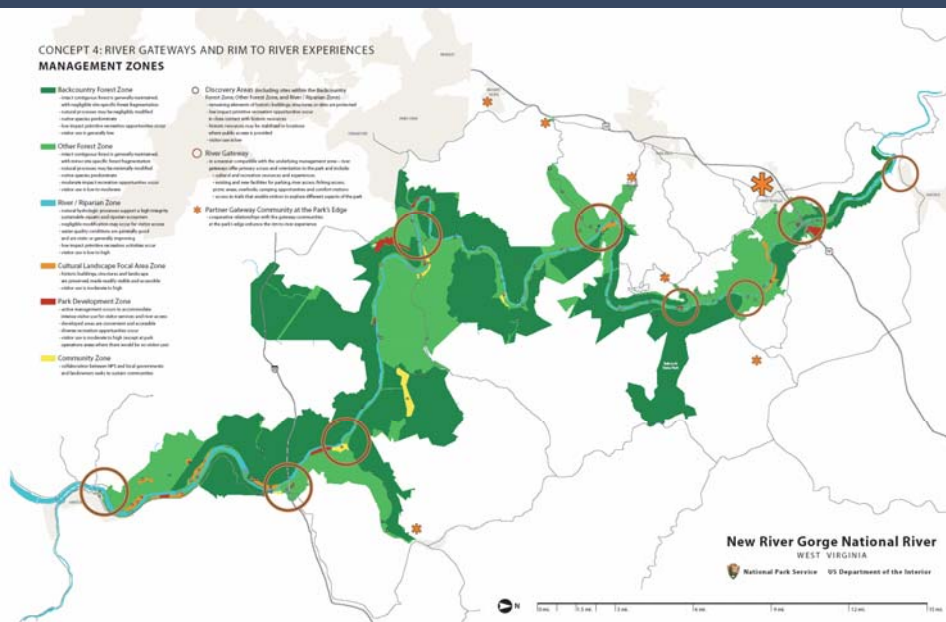


CONCEPT 4: RIVER GATEWAYS AND RIM TO RIVER EXPERIENCES

MANAGEMENT ZONES

- Backcountry Forest Zone**
 - area of high-quality forest resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
- Other Forest Zone**
 - area of high-quality forest resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
- River / Riparian Zone**
 - area of high-quality river resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
- Cultural Landscape Focal Area Zone**
 - area of high-quality cultural resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
- Park Development Zone**
 - area of high-quality park resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
- Community Zone**
 - area of high-quality community resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources

- Discovery Area** (including one within the Backcountry Forest Zone, Other Forest Zone, and River / Riparian Zone)
 - area of high-quality discovery resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
- River Gateway**
 - area of high-quality river resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
- Partner Gateway Community at the Park's Edge**
 - area of high-quality partner gateway resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources
 - with high-quality scenic and historic resources





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Comparison of Initial Concepts

	Concept 1 Continuation of Existing Management	Concept 2 Themed Gorge Segments	Concept 3 Through Park Connection	Concept 4 River Gateways & Rim to River Experiences
New Idea and Emphasis	none	cultural and interpretive focus in north and south	scenic road and trail connections that connect the park	river gateways and connections to and from them
Way to Unify the Park & Improve Its Image	not much improvement	brand three very different segments	emphasis on through route and river	improved services and identity at gateways
Visitor Experience	varied quality	reflects theme of each segment, with very different intensity of use for each	river and trail emphasis	rim to river emphasis
Focus of Visitor Activities	vary	most intense at north and south segments	distributed throughout the length of the park	concentrated at gateways



New River Gorge GMP Conceptual Alternatives

Please tell us what you think by answering some or all of these questions:

- Which alternative (or parts of different alternatives) best accomplishes your vision for New River Gorge National River? What is it about each of these that appeals to you?
- Which alternative would enable you to have the experiences you would like to have in the park? What are those experiences?
- Which alternative best protects the park's significant natural resources and enables telling stories of the park's natural history? Why?
- Which alternative best protects the park's significant cultural resources and enables telling stories of the park's human history? Why?
- On what types of management actions should the NPS concentrate its efforts and resources? (Think about the issues discussed in our meetings and in Newsletter 1 that relate to protecting natural, cultural, and scenic resources, as well as providing visitor facilities.)
- How can the NPS best work together with the park's gateway communities?
- How would a through park trail benefit visitors?
- Are there other comments you would like to make about these concepts?

Answer these questions by doing the following:

- Minimize this document (so you can use it as a reference for the questions)
- Click on "Comment on Document"
- Complete the "Comment Form"